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OF HIGHEST INTEREST. THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR

Tae Emperor William Decisively Folled-The burch Stands By the Cause of Democracy.

ROME, May 25. - Now that the lights are out, and that a calm has succeeded the agitation of the imperial festivals in Rome, it becomes more easy and more instructive to gather in the lessons and the results connected with the visit of William II, to the Vatican. In vain the Quirinal bedizened itself in all its finery; the public mind was concentrated upon that little modest chamber where the lamp which lights the labors of Lee XIII. burns until the middle of the night. Instinctively, and perhars without understanding the drams that was going on there, the people had the conviction that the Emperor and the Pope were shout to enter into a courteous struggle to decide the turn which events must take in Eu-rope. What happened? What did the two masters of the political and the religious idea

may to each other?
During the first quarter of an hour, in the presence of the Empress, the conversation was necessarily of a general character. Leo VIII., with the distinction of agentleman, expressed the happiness which he felt in making the personal acquaintance of the Empress, and apologized for the necessarily limited extent that he was able to give to the reception, announcing also his regret at not being able personally to return the courteous visit paid him. When the two interlocutors were left alone, they began to touch upon political questions. With incontestable skill the Emperor, planting himself upon the ground where their views would most easily meet. said to the Pope that he was all the more happy to see the Pontiff again, because he knew that his efforts were directed toward the same object as were his own namely the internal and external peace of nations, the cessation of political, social, and international conflicts, which mar the happiness of the peoples of the globe.

I don't pelieve that the Pope then ordered the reading to the Emperor of the project of an enerclical which he intends soon to address to the workingmen of the Catholic world. Leo XIII. merely affirmed once more that he would be happy to be able to contribute more efficaciously to the peace of nations, solicitude for which is one of the first duties of his mission in this world.

Was there any question about general dis-armament and international arbitration? I eannot say. Neither should I like to say that the Eastern question was touched upon. or the situation of Alsace-Lorraine, although the Pope received a few days before some letters in which some unfortunate Alsatians petitioned his Holiness to recommend the fate of their country to the benevolence of the monarch. On the other hand, I place fitle faith in the romance put incirculation by a Roman journal, according to which the Emperor put forward the idea that Alsace-Lorraine might be eventually ceded to the Holy See, to constitute a new Pontifical State whose neutrality would be guaranteed by all the interested powers.

I am assured on the best of authority that the Emperor confined himself to protesting that his intentions were pacific, and he referred to the fact that Germany had already had recourse to the authority and the prudent med ation of the Holy See in the affair of the Carolines. He also regretted that all questions in dispute could not be settled by similar simple methods. Finally he added that he considered, not without painful emotion, the peril and the grave consequences of war; but that unfortunately it was not possible for him to hope that that terrible eventuality would be put off to a distant future.

It was announced in advance that the Emperor would endeavor to excite distrust in the Pope's mind against revolutionary and socialistic France, and to draw him into the orbit of the triple alliance. William II. planted himself upon this ground with an ability full of tact and expediency. Referring to the duty of overeigns to occupy themselves with the social question, and the condition of the workers, he pointed out the important part allotted to the Church in this matter.

"The l'apacy." said he. " is a great conservative force, which certainly ought to lend its ald to the monarchical cause, and to the pacific intentions of the triple alliance."

The Pope, with a great deal of finesse, understood the allusion, and repiled that in testifying to his interest in the legitimate aspirations of modern nations, he intended to raise no political question. "The head of the Church as such." said he. "has no predilection in regard to political institutions, and must everywhere enjoin the Catholies to place themselves upon the constitutional ground of their respective countries." That is why the Pope sympathizes with the cause of the monarchy in Spain, just as he believes it to be his duty to recommend respect for republican institutions in France. Then his Holiness remarked that there were certain monarchies just as hostile to the Church as certain republies: for instance, the Italian monarchy, which took advantage of the strength derived from the triple alliance, to make upon the Church A war of continual verations and insults.

In this way the thrust was parried with grace and skill. But in turn the Emperor. discovering the arriers penues of the Pontiff, assured him that the triple alliance had no intention to encourage Italy to adopt an antireligious policy. He intended, he said, to speak to his friend Humbert upon this subjeet; and it appears that he did so the same evening. But that was the extent of the initiatire, which had been attributed to him, of a precise project for conciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

Without the slightest doubt, Leo XIII will continue without modification the general lines of his policy; but at the same time he has n flattered by the significant deference with which he has been treated by the headlof the German empire and of the triple alliance. William II. was evidently intent upon dissipating the painful recollections, left in Rome by his visit of the 11th of October, 1888. So far he certainly succeeded; and, even if his wisit and his language had only that one result, that result must be important.

Certainly William IL did not come to the Vatican to negotiate any diplomatic arrangements. The conjectures set affeat regarding this subject by the reporters are all fanciful. He did not ask for the support of his Military bill. for a Nuncio at Berlin, or the retirement of Cardinal Rampolla; but his visit to the lope, especially since Herbert von Bismarck was no longer there to interrupt it, has "thrown oil upon the water." The future will reveal its offeets as the opportunity is presented: " Von

But the Roman and international interests of the visit of Emperor William II lay, perhaps, in another direction; in the reconciliation, perhaps a little too noisy, between the sovereign and Cardinal Ledochowski, the ormer prisoner of Ostrowe. It is known that Leo XIII. appointed the Polish Cardinal to eminent post of Prefect of the Propaganda, a place next to that of the l'ope himself. s former difficulties with Bismarck and the Prussian Government, the persecution of which he was the object, the sympathies that he displayed with the republican direction of the Vatican in France, his democratic and social ideas, his approval of the conciliatory and racific intentions of Cardinal Gibbons and Mgr. Ireland in the United States: in word, his almost supra-national position, decided the Pope to confide to his hands the ministry of the religious colonies. But since autumn last, strange rumers began to be a standard remedy.—440.

circulated. A change of front was prophesied. In Eerlin and in Vienna, without counting the Roman influence, they dwelt upon the position of the Archbishop of Posen. The first difference between the Cardinal and the Holy See began in regard to the reoccupation of the see of Carthage at the time of the death of Cardinal Lavigerie, and in regard to the missions in the Fast. Then came the journey of the Emperor, his presence at the dinner of M. Bulow, the honors that were heaped upon the Cardinal on the part of the Emperor, the secret interview that took place, the gift of the Emperor, and the sneech which the Cardi-

seal the reconciliation. The excitement became great. The lope appeared surprised. On the part of the Emperor this conduct was wise and highly politic. In the East, in the Levant, in Africa, in the Balkans, and in China the influence of the Propaganda is decisive. For the past six years the triple alliance and England have been encircling the Pope with vast and cunning intrigues to break the protectorate of France, and to distribute the control of the missions among the different powers.

nal addressed to the Polish pilgrims in favor

of the Military law, all of which contributed to

Catholicism in the United States interests in the highest degree the Governments of Berlin and Vienna. For months the German and Austrian embassies supported those nationalities in that country which refused to allow themselves to be assimilated and Americanized. The prolonged discussions upon the school question were closely studied in Germany, in Italy, and in Austria. The whole triple alliance, under the begemony of Germany, concentrated its efforts against the pol-icy of Mgr. Ireland. There was in this question, and there-will still be in it, for the Germans particularly, a political significance linked to national preponderance.

If Emperor William showered so many favors upon the Cardinal, it is easy to see that he was not looking after reconciliation with the exiled Archbishop of Poson, but for the sympathy and assistance of the Prefect of the Propaganda. in Rome nobody was deceived in regard to this subject, neither the triple alliance nor the Romans, neither the French nor the Americans. It was a decidedly diplomatic game, pushed to the extreme, whose aim was'a check to the l'apal polley.

But all these movements and labors fell like rain upon the rock of the Vatican. If the Emperor had wished to compromise the Cardinal, and more firmly fix the Pope in his general policy, he could not have done better, than he did. The suspicions of Leo XIII. became certainties. The extraordinary episode of this visit tore away all the veils. Henceforth all great questions belonging to the Propaganda will be reserved for the l'ope himself. Republican and democratic leanings toward France. national fusion in the United States, foreign missions in Africa and in the East, all will run

on now in a more rapid and regular current.

The visit has been a disaster to the triple alliance. Its chief, the Achilles of the monarchies, had the delicate mission of bringing over the Holy See to support the threatened and tottering dynasties. The festivals of the Quirinal were intended as a glorification of thrones and kings, just as the interview of the Emperor with Leo XIII aimed at detaching the greatest conservative power of the world from the republic and from democracy.

The tempter transported the Pontiff upon the mountain and showed him the splendors of the earth; but the incorruptible soul of the eternally young man of the Vatican despised the gifts and distrusted the promises. He has embraced forever "the cause of the insulted and the humiliated." in the language of Dostoleffsky, the cause of the future, democracy. progress, and liberty. The struggle between the Church and the empire was renewed in Rome, and was decided in a few moments. The tlars was not lowered before the sceptre. History will render justice to the firmness and inflexibility of Leo XIII. For three years he has resisted, without descending from his serone sky, the attacks and the vengeance of the monarchies and of the triple alliance. When pressure failed, the tempters had recourse to flattery and promises.

failure of the mission of Gen. von Loc. Herr Very well, I will go myself and I will succeed!" The successor of Frederick presumed too much upon his ability. When Rome comes to a decision, it is for all time. On the golden background of the royal festivities there appeared the brilliant star of democracy. Yesterday it slowly rose upon the horizon: to-day it flings its fires to the highest heavons. Nesis felix aute tempus; William II, will remember the ancient adage.

INNOMINATO. TO DISSOLFE THE CASINO.

Argument on an Arplication to Be Heard

To-day by the Attorney-General. ALBANY, June 7 .- Attorney-General Rosendale will listen to arguments to-morrow on an application for the appointment of a receiver for the New York Concert Company. The papers were filed with the Attorney-General on Tuesday by William H. Arnoux.

Treasurer Albert Aronson said last night that he had not heard of any application to dissolve the New York Concert Company which has control of the Casino. Such an application, he said, could only be made by a majority of the stockholders, and there must be a good reason for the application. He professed to believe that the reported application would not be made. David Leventritt, counsel for the Casino, said that he knew nothing of the contemplated proceedings. Stockholder Lassen, who has made several protests against the Aronson management, had received word of the hearing from the Attorney-General.

BRAKEMAN KEENAN'S BRAVERY. Struck by a Train in an Attempt to Save au

Innane Man's Lite. ELIZABETH, June 7 .- George Greenwood, a

saloon keeper here, wandered away from home yesterday while partly demented. About midnight he was seen sitting on the track at Park avenue by the engineer of an approach-Park avenue by the engineer of an approaching coal train. The engineer sounded his whistle and the crew of the train yelled, but Greenwood never stirred. Patrick Keenan, a brakeman on the train, made a brave attempt to save the deranged man's life. He slipped and fell in making a dash ahead of the train to pull Greenwood off the train to pull Greenwood off the train struck him and threw him into the ditch. He escaped with slight bruises.

The engineer could not stop the train before the locomotive reached Greenwood, who was crushed under its wheels. Hydraulic tacks had to be used to raise the engine before the victim, still alive, could be extricated. He died shortly afterward. He was 50 years old, a widower, and a native of England.

\$2,000,000 BURIED BY MAXIMILIAN. Uncarthing deweirs, Plate, and Gold Cols

In the City of Mexico. Crry or Mexico, June 7.-A few days ago some old and musty documents were found here by which it was learned that treasure consisting of jewelry, plate, and gold coin, consisting of jowelry, plate, and gold coin, amounting in value to \$2,000,000, is buried at it Praphilica street, in this city. The documents bear official marks, and say that the wealth was secreted by order of Emperor Maximilian. The discovery of these documents produced a sensation among those who were permitted to share the secret and preparations were at once made for unearthing the treasure. The excavation was begun, and in a short time a clay vessel filled with gold powder was unearthed, then came several pieces of solid silverware. A depth of only a few feet has been reached, the work having been temporarily interrupted by a great flow of water into the cayity. As soon as the water can be shut out or con-trolled the work of excavation will be resumed.

Catlanya La Rilla. The only pure and colorless Calisaya .- Adu

SPENCER AND STARIN SPAR.

HOT WORDS ENLIVEN THE FOUR-BY-ONE COMMISSION'S MEETING.

Instructions of Interested Motives Resented by the Lie Hypothetical-Mutual A cology Not Permitted by Mr. Starts-His Recent Estimate of the Pluances of Surface Lines Refuted by Mr. Spencer-The Great Block. ader Again Prevents the Adoption of Terms with the Manhattan Company,

After a three hours' session, held at the resfilence of Chairman Steinway yesterday after-noon, the Eapld Transit Commission adjourned, having made no progress whatever in the effort four of its members are making o secure rapid transit. Only one vote was taker. That was on the resolutions offered by Commissioner Spencer, which had for their object the adjustment of the vexed question of compensation to be paid by the Manhattan Railway Company for extension privileges. The vote was four affirmative and one negative, the negative vote, cast by Commissioner Starin, defeating the resolution.

In a discussion of the proposition submitted by the Manhattan Company, Mr. Spencer, without mentioning Mr. Starin by name, said that in his opinion the man who had rejected the compromise proposition made by the Manhattan' Company by his vote against it had

Mr. Starin interrupted Mr. Spencer by remarking: "The man who voted against the Manhattan Company's proposition did not have the same interest in it that you have, Mr.

Mr. Spencer, who was on his feet when this interruption occurred, turned to the stenographer and, controlling his indignation by an evidently great effort, asked the stenographer to read what Mr. Starin had just After the stenographer had complied with the request, Mr. Spencer, turning from the Chairman and facing Mr. Starin, said slowly and deliberately:

'If any man says I have acted from any interested motives whatever in my labors as a member of this Commission he is either so gnerant that he is not entitled to an opinion. or else be has a lie in his throat." Continuing, Mr. Spencer said:

"Certain figures and statements were presented to the Commission on May 26, which, for purposes of accuracy in the records, it is necessary to review and correct.

necessary to review and correct.

"A comparison was drawn between the original proposition of the Commission as to payment to the city by the Manhattan Enilway Company of live per cent. of its net earnings for the privileges granted, and the counter proposition from that company of three per cent of its net income.

"Not earnings had been defined as gross earnings, less operating expenses and taxes. Not income is here used as meaning gross earnings, less operating expenses, taxes, and interest on funded debt. Taxing the toginess

Net income is here used as meaning gross earnings, loss operating expenses, taxes, and interest on funded debt. Taxing the tousiness of 1892 as the basis of comparison used in the statement, the one proposition would have yielded to the city \$240,000; the other, \$01,000, as stated.

"To be relevant to the subject then before the commission, this comparison should properly have been drawn between the original proposition of the Commission of 5 per cent, upon net earnings, yielding, as stated, \$249,000 per annum, and the 5 per cent, upon net income, which would yield to the city \$140,000 per annum.

of per annum, and the 5 per cent, upon net income, which would yield to the city \$149,060 per annum.

"The three per cent, proposition of the Manhattan Company had never been seriously entertained by any member of the Commission, and, several days prior to the presentation and publication 6; the company, in public consultation with the Commission, had agreed to recommend to his Board the five per cent, upon net income advocated by four out of five members of the Commission.

"If the object of the comparison was to throw light upon the question at issue, and to make progress in the Commission's work, it would have been more to the point if instituted between the two propositions on which the crucial difference existed.

"It is difficult to discover the utility of arguing the reasonableness of a proposition already proven to be utterly unattainable, oither from the Manhattan Company or from any other possible source, against the unreasonableness of one which had practically been abandoned by the proposer.

"Another attempt at comparison was made."

had recourse to flattory and promises.

It is said that when William II. heard of the failure of the mission of Gen. von Loc. Herr von Ballestrem, and Cardinal Kopp, he said:

"Another attempt at comparison was made between the proposed tax upon receipts of the Manhattan Company and the taxes upon receipts paid by surface street car lines of the city.

The statement was made that the surface roads are required to pay to the city for their franchises annually three per cent. of their gross receipts for the lirst fleeyears, and thereafter five per cent. of their gross receipts."

The law imposing this three per cent. and five per cent. tax upon gross receipts of surface lines arplies. first, to new lines constructed and operated under and subsequent to the law of 1834, and, secondly, to such extensions of old lines as may have been or may be constructed under that law. It does not apply to any lines constructed and operated under laws or charters prior to 1834, except as to extensions of such lines made subsequent to 1831, and under the law of that year; and it is specifically provided that, in cases of extensions, this tax shall apply only to that proportion of the gross receipts of the entire line corresponding to the length of the extensions as compared with the length of the entire line. That is, if a line four miles long shall make an extension of one mile, the tax shall apply only to one-fifth of the entire receipts.

"The fact is that the surface lines, with a gross revenue of about \$11,000,000, paid to the city for the year 1852 a total porcentage tax on gross and net receipts of only \$15,000, or one and four-tenths per cent., instead of five per cent. or even three per cent. as stated. There is but one line in the city the percentage tax upon the receipts of which at all approximates five per cent, or even three per cent. as stated. There is but one line in the city the percentage tax upon the receipts of which at all approximates five per cent of the gross earnings, namely, the Broadway line.

"The construction of a line on Broadway took place so recently as to bring it within the province of the law; and the immensely valuable traffic there—the most valuable in proportion of

fact is that if the Manhattan Company The fact is that if the Manhattan Company had been taxed for the proposed extensions to Fort George and to Fordham, and in West and South afreets (eight miles of extensions in comparison with about thirty miles of existing lines), at the same rate as street surface railroads, attil using the traffic of 1892 as the basis for comparison, the tax would have been, for the first three years, \$48,000 per annum, and thereafter \$115,000 per annum, and not \$541,798 as stated.

for the first tires years, and thereafter \$13,000 per annum, and not \$541,708 as stated.

"The tax of five per cent, upon not income, as advocated by four members of the Commission, would have yielded, upon the basis of the same year's business, \$140,000, or nearly thirty-five per cent, more than under the five per cent, provision of the law relating to surface lines.

"The sweeping statement was also made that the tax upon the street surface railroads amounts to one-quarter of a cent, for each passenger carried. The street surface railroads carried hast year approximately 225, 500,000 passengers. The total payments into the city treasury on account of percentage tax the city treasury on account of percentage tax

1000.000 passengers. The total payments into the city treasury on account of percentage tax upon gross and net receipts therefrom were \$153.000. The fact is, therefore, that the tax amounted to one-fifteenth of a cent per passenger, instead of one-quarter of a cent as stated.

"The tax of five per cent, upon net income, as advocated by four members of the Commission, would have yielded, on the basis of the same year's business, one-fourteenth of a cent for each and every passenger carried, or slightly more per parsenger than the city receives from the surface lines.

"The further statement was made that 'the Manhattan Company offers to pay but \$11.851 for the immensely valuable privileges proposed, or only about one-slath of the amount that surface roads pay for their franchises."

"No figures are given anywhere in the state-

ment as to what aggregate amounts the surface roads do pay, and it is evident that the compiler did not ascertain so that the computation of the one-sixth is a little observe. But the fact is that the President of the Manhattan Company had agreed, before this statement was made, to recommend to his board to pay on a basis which, for the trailie of 1892, would have yielded \$149,000; and the Comptroller's books show that the surface roads paid for that year \$158,000 percentage tax upon receipts.

"Looking at all these facts it is evident that if the present rule of taxation upon gross receipts of aurface lines has any proper application to the problem before the termission, the position taken is four members in favor of a tax of five her cent, upon the net become of all lines of the Manhattan Company as a price for extensions is a reasonable one. If the rule applies at all to elevated roads thould apply to new ones, as it does to new surface lines; and the terms of sale of franchises for new lines of elevated roads should require a tax of three per cent, for three years and five per cent, thereafter upon their total gross receipts.

"It will be of interest to note whether this condition will be streamously insisted upon in ones new franchises are eleved, and, if so,

receipts.

"It will be of interest to note whether this condition will be strenously in-isted upon in case new franchises are offered, and, if so, what the effect will be upon the success of the sale. The logic of the unvielding insistence upon that are five per cent, upon net receipts, after it was found impossible of attainment, would have been more apparent had a possible means been pointed out of securing even approximately similar results to the city treasury in some other way.

"On the contrary, however, it was accompanied by a scheme for new lines at auction, one of doubtful success at best, and which, if successful, would furnish inferior facilities to the public, after longer delay, and with far less returns to the city as compared with the plan approved by four members, the success of which was prevented solely by a want of unanimity in the Commission at the proper time on this point."

When Mr. Spencer had concluded the statement he added:

"In one more effort to arrive at some conclusion of our labors, which will afford the relief in the matter of Fapid transit, to secure which this Commission was greated, I now offer the following resolutions, which I believe if adopted will be a sants actory settlement of the questions of extensions and compensations."

The resolutions read:

The resolutions read:

Residual That Section 10 of the resolutions of April 12, 1813, shall be amend if to read as fordows:

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Residual Residual** Resid The resolutions read:

and branches.
That the percentage of operating expenses and taxes

branch into stant be regarded as the gross exittings of sant branches.

That the percentage of observing exponess and taxes to gross earnings of the entire system for the same period shall be constructed to be the percentage a pitcoe bie to the operation of said branches.

That the hele cardinace thus ascertained shall be construed to be the net cardinace of the end branches.

However, that section 14 to the electrication of April 22, 1883, be an ended to a decrease of the end branches hereby hid accretion percentage a property of the bankantan Bathway Company has been proved the bankantan Bathway Company has been exputred, upon the execution of the contract to have not exputred, upon the execution of also made it or a provided the bankantan Bathway Company of the contract for the account of this commit of also made it or opportunity to be contracted to the contract of the contract

any one year.

Re-vest. That section officen of the resolutions of April 13, 1893, be rescinded.

April 13, 1803, be resconded.

Before Chairman Steinway could put the question on the adoption of Mr. Spencer's amendment. Mr. Starin interrupted with a demand that the meeting should give consideration to his resolutions providing for an east and west side elevated railroad franchise to be offered for sale.

Mr. Imman — There is no second to Mr. Starin's motion, and Mr. Spencer's resolution is before us.

is before us.

Mr. Spenger - I do not wish to interfere with Mr. Spencer - I do not wish to interfore with Mr. Starin's motion. I move that the second be waived and that we proceed with the consideration of Mr. Starin's resolution. However, as it comprehends an entirely new system, we should know what it is intended to include in the franchise we are asked to grant. A map of the city was produced on which the proposed independent lines were marked in red link. After studying this a short while Mr. Spencer suggested to Mr. Starin that the Board would be heater advised to yet on such an important proposition II Mr. Starin would consent to a postponement of the main quesat of the main ques-

consent to a postponement of the main ques-tion until an engineer had reported upon the feasibility of the route. Mr. Starin, however, insisted upon the consideration of his motion without further delay. Chairman Steinway - What is your object? Mr. Starin-It is the consideration of the Mr. Bushe-But consideration in its present

shape means only more talk.

Mr. Steinway-Cortainly; there is nothing ment for an immediate consideration of the proposed route, and that motion was carried

proposed route, and that motion was earried unanimously.

Turning to Mr. Starin, Mr. Inman said, earnestly. I certainly think that the resolution offered by Mr. Speneer to-day offers us an opportunity to make fair and just progress in the work of se uring rapid transit on equitable terms, so far as the Manhattan Company is concerned. Four out of five of the members of this Commission are ready to do something for the relief of the people. You are in the position here of obstructionist, Your route is impracticable. I am ready to vote now.

Mr. Sponcer—so am L. We are not here to drive a bargain on behalf of the city treasury, but to provide means of transportation. We are in a position to close this matter, yet we cannot proceed a foot because of the objection of one member.

one member. It was at this point that Mr. Spencer char-It was at this point that Mr. Spencer characterized Mr. Starin's obstructive measures as a business mistake.

When Mr. Spencer had deliberately given Mr. Starin the lie. Mr. Steinway, who was half reclining in an invalid's chair, said: "Gentlemen, this is very painful. I am sorry, Mr. Starin, that you have used the language that you did. I recall to your mind that in a recent meeting you took Mr. Steeneer's hand and said to him: Spencer, you have been faithful."

Mr. Starin—Yes, faithful to his trust.

Mr. Spencer (Jumping to his feet)—What trust?

Mr. Starin—1es, intended to his feet)—What trust?
Mr. Spencer (Jumping to his feet)—What trust?
Mr. Spencer—The trust I have been faithful to as a memicer of this Board was the oath of office I took. It any one intimates otherwise he utters a deliterate falsehood.

The scene was evidently very distressing to the invalid President. He half raised himself in his chair, and frembling with excitement, excinimed: "Order, Gentlemen, you must come to order. This must stop." This apreal quelled the storm for a time. Mr. Spencer called for a vote on his resolution, and all voted in the affirmative but Mr. Starin, who voted "No." The President then asked if there was any other business to come before the meeting. Mr. Inman arose and said:

"I seriously hope that the members who have disturbed this meeting will withdraw the language used, to which we certainly have a right to except, and apologize to the other mombers of the Board."

Mr. Steinway—I think you should both withdraw the language objected to. It is the first time anything of this kind has occurred in the

Mr. Steinway—I think you should both with-draw the language objected to. It is the first time anything of this kind has occurred in the two years and a haif of the Board's existence. Mr. Starin was the first to offend, and I sincerely hope that he will be the first to withdraw his objectionable language and make it possible to expunge this whole unfortunate incident from the minutes of the meeting.

Mr. Steinway made this appeal with impressive seriousness. But Mr. Starin's response was: "My language speaks for itself, and it shall stand. Sir Spencer has practically admitted what I said."

Mr. Spencer, paie and trembling with rage.

mitted what i said."

Mr. Spencer, paic and trembling with rage, jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "I have admitted no interest."

Mr. Spencer had proceeded thus far when Mr. Bushe rose and interrupted him, saving: "I have not interfered thim, far, but I insist upon members refraining from another such painful scene as we have siready witnessed."

Mr. Starin then said.

"I never intimated that Mr. Spencer had any monetary interest in this matter; but he has

"I never intimated that Mr. Spencer had any monetary interest in this matter; but he has construed my remarks into deliars and cents. I will say that I den't believe that Mr. Spencer owns a dollar's worth of stock in the Manhattan Company."

This haif apology was as much as Mr. Starin could be induced to make, although Commissioners Steinway, Bushe, and Inman urged him to withdraw the objectionable innguage, as he was the first offender, and thus permit Mr. Spencer to withdraw his personal remarks. At half past if o'clock the Commissioners adjourned, agreeing to meet to-morrow at 2 P. M.

Fast morning and evening trains to the Adirondacks, via New York Central. Drawing room, alsoping, and buffet cars through without change,—Ad.,

ELLISON'S VICTIM MAY DIE. BROKER WILLIAM H. HENRIQUES IN

A CRITICAL CONDITION. His Assallant Arrested as He Was Re

turning from the Racquet Cinb-Junifee Grady Retuses to Accept Ball for Bim. Frank Ellison, the assailant of Broker William H. Henriques, who now lies in a danger-ous condition at his home, D1 Park avenue, is In Jefferson Market Court prison, where he is likely to remain for some time. He was arrested by Detective Sergeants McCluskey and Hickey while driving down Fifth avenue, near Thirty-second street, in a cab, at U o'clock on Tuesday night, after an afternoon at the Racquet Club. The detectives, recognizing Ellison, stopped the cab and informed the occupant that he was under arrest.

"Well, he tried to shoot me and then I hit him." was the prisoner's only comment on the



FRANK ELLISON.

He spent the night at Police Headquarters and yesterday morning was taken to Jefferson Market Court. Lawyer Charles Brooke was his counsel, and asked that his client be admitted to ball. Abe Hummel, appearing for the complainant, presented a certificate from Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, who is attending Mr. Henriques, stating that the injured man was in a dangerous condition. Then Mrs. Neame, Mr. Henriques's daughter, over whom the quarrel arose that led to the assault, was sent for. In the mean time, Ellison showed signs of great nervousness.

He is a large, very heavily built man, broad shouldered, deep chested, and muscular. His face, which was evidently a handsome one formerly, is marred by harsh lines, and is of a dull yellow color. He is 43 years old, but,

formerly, is marred by harsh lines, and is of a dull yellow color. He is 43 years old, but, despite the marks of dissipation on his countenance, he scarcely looks that age. His attire was light consisting or a light spring suit, minus the waistcoat, a rink shirt, russet shoes, and a black derby hat. This suit is the same that he wore when arrested for the assault upon Hugh Slevin about a year ago. It was this assault, for which he was fined \$250, and other similar acts that carned him the nickname of 'Biff' Ellison.

Mrs. Neame on her arrival walked into the court room and said to Justice Grady:

"Father is sinking rapidly, and it is now only a question of time with him." Then she turned white, and would have fallen but for the support of Mr. Hummel, who quietly led her to the outer room. There she made an affidavit that for the past twelve heurs Mr. Henriques had been delirious, and that Drs. Wynkeop and Webster said has they could not fell for two in More days what the outcome would be. She repeated her former statement that her father was sinking rapidly, and that it was only a question of time. The case was nostponed until the afternoon, and Dr. Wynkoop was notified to be present.

While in court Mrs. Neame did not see Ellison, She is a dark, pretty woman, with brilliant eves, and a slender, graceini figure. She looks to be about 24 years old. Her dress was black, and she wore a large straw hat, trimmed with binck.

When the examination began at 4 o'clock.

black, and she wore a large straw hat, trimmed with black.

When the examination began at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Neame and Ellison saw each other for the first time since the assault. He made no sign, but she looked at him steadily and smile trather grimly. She was accompanied by her maid. Near her sat Dr. Wynkoon, Ale itummel, and Assistant District Attorney Wellman, who took part in the case together with Mr. Hummel. The prisoner sat half facing her, between listective Sergeants Mecluskey and litekey. There was some delay owing to the fact that no stenographer was lay owing to the fact that no stenographer was

present to take down the testimony. Finally Justice Grady said that he would act as stenographer asking the witnessesto go slow-ly, as he could not write shorthand. Dr. Wynkoop was the only witness called. He tosticat: Mr. Henriques is suffering from shock Mr. Henriques is suffering from shock consequent upon his injuries. The injuries consist mainly in contusions which as far as they are directly conjerned, will not lead to a latal result. He is in a dangerous condition now. I hope and think, however, that he will recover, but it will be five or six days before it will be possible to say that he is out of danger."

will be possible to say that he is out of danger.

In reply to Assistant District Attorney Wellman's question, what there was in Mr. Hearings condition to make death a probable or possible result, the Doctor said that the patient was an old man and not vigorous for his age, and that the sheek nightresult fatally. During the examination Ellison was painfully uneasy. He wingled about in his chair, twirled his fingers, crossed and uncrossed his lege, twirled his lines, and showed every sign of extreme nervousness. His counsel, Mr. Brooke, asked that he he admitted to bail.

Justice Grady refused to allow bail, and fixed examination for June 10. At this Mrs. Neame again turned toward the prisoner and smilled sarcautically, in evident enjoyment of his discomflure. Before being taken to the Jefferson Market prison Ellison sat in the examination room and wrote some notes, which he sent out by messenger. by messenger.

Lawyer Brooks said that he would apply
this morning for a writ of habeas corpus and
endeavor to have a higher court fix ball for the

endeavor to have a higher court in oan for the prisoner.

Mr. Henriques's condition was reported to be still critical at his home last night. Mrs. Neames said that he was unconscious.

Dr. Wynkoop said at 12% o'clock this morning that Mr. Henriques had had several fainting fits yesterday and fainted twice last night. His condition was worse, but the Doctor thought there was a strong probability that he would recover.

FELL 118 FEET.

Painter Clark Knocks Of Twelve Feet of Cornice in His Descent.

William Clark, a painter of Coatsville, Pa. fell yesterday afternoon 110 feet from a chimney of a new Edison electric light plant at Marcy avenue and Gwinnett street, Williams-The chimney was 139 feet high, and burgh. made of boiler iron. Clark was in a boatswain's

made of boiler iron. Clark was in a boatswain's chair that was swung from the top of the chimney by an Shook. The breaking of this hook caused the accident.

He struck the cornice on a three-story frame house at 75 Gwinnett street. The cornice was snapped off for about twelve feet. Clark next struck a steel wire that was supporting the chimney of the house. The wire broke, and the chimney also came down. Clark landed in a yard still alive. When Ambulance surgeon Reilly arrived, he opened his eyes and wanted to know what distance he had fallen. failen.
At the hospital it was found that his neck was broken, and also four ribs and his right arm. He became apconscious soon after reaching the hospital, and died at 11:45

rm. He became appearance and died at 11:30 peaching the hospital, and died at 11:30 peaching the hospital. The corniec that was broken off in Clark's descent struck Esla Johnson, a five-year-old ecolored girl, on the shoulder, but did not hurt her. It was said last night that the hook Clark used was a piece of old gas pipe. It should have been of steel.

PLAINFIELD, June 7 .- Mrs. Thomas Costello of Dunellen gave birth last night to triplets, all girls. One of them died shortly after its birth, but the other two and the mother are

Long Island Railroad. On June 10 and 17 the Shelter Island and Hamptons express. Train 109" will be run to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving I. I. City at 3 and Brooklyn at 2:55 P. M. The train leaving Lony Island City at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 4:20 P. M. for Patchogue has been exGREAT FIRE IN FARGO.

Burning for Nine Hours and Still Ablaze-Loss 52,9 0,000,

FARGO, N. D., June 7.-During a heavy wind fire started here at 2 P. M., and the whole city is threatened. Aid was asked for from Grand Forks and promptly despatched on a special train at 4:40 P. M.

The burned district comprises the business portion of the town, and is bounded by the Western Union Telegraph office. Headquarters Hotel, and Northern I'me fle depot, thence to the Great Northern depot, and along the line of the Great Northern Bullway to the Red River Two hundred and twenty-five business houses and residences are burned. Two thousand people will be made homeless. The fire is still raging. The principal busi-

neas street of the city lies within the district already burned, and the finest business blocks are in ashes. In that part of the city there are also many residences, and these went down before the flames.

Most of the buildings in that part of the city are frame structures.

The fire crossed the river to the Moorehend

side, at the Fargo Boller Mill, which will burn. Among the principal firms airealy burned are: Herseman, dry goods; Crane's resfaurant: Magill, farm machinery: Northern Pacific elevator buildings, and the Western Union Telegraph offices.

At 11 P. M. the city of Fargo is still in flames. and the mammoth blaze is being blown by a terrific wind. The fire is completely beyond control, and seems sure to burn all the buildings along the river front. The loss is already at least \$2,000,000. The

bridges between Mecorchad and Fargo have been Lurned, and all telegraphic communication is cut off. Assistance has arrived at the scene from

Grand Forks. Duluth and Crookston have been asked for help. The fire departments of the latter towns, however, can be of no assistance to-night, as they must reach the scene by naking a long detour and cross the Red Eiver at Fast Grand Forks.

BRYAN MISBYNY DEAD.

The Smoke of Tuesday's Pire Got toto His Lungs-He Made Dan O'Leary's Shoes.

Bryan G. McSwyny died last night in Chambers Street Hospital from inhaling smoke from the fire on Tuesday night in the sub-cellar under his store in the basement of 240 Broad-

aroused by the smoke. It was his hal it to sleep in the rear of the

store. He went into the store at 10 o'clock. and, taking off his coat and waistcoat, lay

store. He went into the store at 10 o'clock, and, taking off his coat and waistcoat, lay down.

He was half stifled when he awoke, and he staggered to his feet and made his way toward the front door. When within a few feet of the front door he feel unconscious, and he did not remember anything distinctly until vesterday forenoon.

The doctors thought he would pull through, but a change for the worse came at 8 o'clock last night, and it is doclock he died.

Mckwyny came into prominence about 1876 as the shoemaker to Daniel O'leary, the long-distance waiker. He was an Irisiman born, and was about 50 years old.

He was a familiar figure at nearly all long-distance walking contests in New York, and wagered money on the results.

He was also fond of attending prize fights, said made fighting shoes for many rugilists. Sullivan were a rair of McSwyny's shoes in the subject of much good-natured comment.

As the leader of McSwyny's Four Hundred he gave a benquet to his friends, or they gave a banquet to him, hast year.

He had been larely in hard luck. He was served with dispesses supers about two weeks ngo for not raying the rent of his store. His wife recently trought swit against him for all and omment, and he deposited \$10 with the City Chamberlain to guarantee the payment of \$8 a week to her for a year.

USED HIS DAUGHTER'S MONEY.

Mrs. Wilmerding Gets Judgment Against Vanderbilt A les. Judgment was entered in the County Clerk's tion for \$29.750. Mrs. Wilmerding alloges dian on Dec. 19, 1879, converted to his own use her estate of \$29,750 in securities. She

declares that after his appointment as guardian her father received \$15.483 income from the securities and paid her \$15,451. He filed two accounts with the Surrogate, the last having been made in October, 1830. She has since received nothing from him. She wrote several times to him asking for an accounting, but he put her off with promises which he did not keer. He left for Europe hast fall with his family without her knowledge.

In her petition to make him account she alleged that he had appropriated her securities to his own use, and that she did not believe he would return to the State so as to be amenable to the process of the court.

Surrogate Ransom made a decree on Dec. 13, 1892, directing Allen to account as guardian. Allen paid no attention to the order, and the Surrogate entered a decree on May 22 for judament, against him to the value of the securities. Vanderbilt Allen is a son of Daniel B. Allen, and his wife. Ethelinda Allen, the second daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, He is a brother of Harry Allen and of Franklin Allen. the securities and paid her \$15.451. He filed

THE ENGAGEMENT BROKEN.

Actress Adelaide Prince Will Not Marry Grorge W. Merritt,

The engagement of Miss Adelaide Prince. ormerly of the Daly company, to Mr. George W. Merritt, a well-known clubman of this city, rhich was announced last winter is broken off. Miss Prince said last night that the engagement was broken several months ago.

gagement was broken several months ago. Both Mr. Merritt and Miss Prince have been married hefore, and hoth are divorced.

Miss Prince has been for several scasons a popular actress in the Daly company, and ranked second to Miss Henan among the women of the organization. Her connection with the company terminated on Saturday in Chicago, when she was released from her contract at her own request. She was to have appeared here in August in the revival of "A Milesummer Night's Dream."

Miss Prince goes to London next week, where the Daly company is to at t, but will not appear with them there. She has not connected hereself with any other company as yet, and the report that she is to appear next season with John Drew under the management of Charles Frohman is untrue.

Frohman is untrue.

51,500 Daylight Dlumond Robbery.

Parenson, June 7 .- A daylight robbery took place in the jewelry store of E. P. Wheeler, on Market street, at 6 o'clock this evening, when the clock was preparing to place the valuables the clork was preparing to place the valuables in a safe. A young man appeared at the counter and asked to see some diamond rims. The clerk placed a tray containing twenty-four rings before him. After examining a few of them he placed one on his finger, and seezing the tray ran out of the stora with it. The clerk gave chase, but the their was the better runner. A short distance south of the Friedmint the latter disappeared teleind a number of freight cars. He dropped the empty tray in Prince street, we hooks from the ber of freight cars. He dropped the empty tray in Prince street, two blocks from the store. The rings stolen are valued at \$1,000.

Duel in Bout's Carolina.

SPARTANDURG, June 7. - W. A. Lawrence and Mr. Odenheimer had a difficulty in which the lie was passed and it was decided to settle the matter on the field of honor. Pistols, car-tridges, and carriages were secured, and the party went to the field. Lawrenc was shot in the right leg, and the wound is considered dangerous.

Five Men Isjured to a Mine Explosion. PITTEBURGH, June 7.-In a mine explosion at he Elisworth mines at Amieville. Westmoreland county, this evening, caused by a dynamite blast, flye men were seriously injured

The Argentine Cabluet Resigns. London, June 8.—Despatches received last night from Buenos Ayres and ounce that the Argentine Cabinet has resigned. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LIZZIE BORDEN WAS CHEERY.

THE STATE'S WITNESSES HELPED OUT HER SIDE OF THE CASE.

The Star Witnesses of the Day Were Uncle J. V. Morse and Bridget Sattivan, but the Chief Feature of the Sessions Was the Keen tross-examination by Gov. Robins son-It Wasn't So Easy to See Mrs. Hors den's Body from the States as the Procesention Said, and a Murderer Mirks Have Got Out of the Yard Without Detection Walls the Police Were Searching the Bouse - The Front Boor, ton, Could Hardly lie Kept Shut-Interesting Scenes.

New Benrond, June 7.-This was a red-letter

day for Lizzie Borden and her lawyers. Everything went their way. The witnesses were called by the Government, but they testified for Miss Borden. Bridget Sullivan, who is one of the Covernment's trump cards, lost a trick for her friends. Miss Borden was in capital spirits this morning before any one knew how things were going to turn out. She was so different from herself on the other days that she seemed almost another woman, Yesterday her face was blue, and her skin moist with an unwhole-ome, shining dampness. To-day she showed a trifle of healthy color. The had been used to sitting with herehin on her breast, all but motionless, all day. To-day she held her head up, looked at everything out of bright eyes, moved her chair about, and shifted herself in it, quite like any one else. Her black gloves, which she never takes off, are said to be quite maddening to some of the women, who want to see what kind of hands and fingers she has, Since her fainting vesterday, she is regarded as full of startling possibilities. On the basis of the swooning, many persons, and even one of the new-papers, went so far as to predict that she would, sooner or later, confess some thing or other. Others said she would fall Ill. and others that she would soon be taken to an asylum.

The fact is, Lizzie Borden had not been regarded as quite human until her poor nerves gave way. This happened so suddenly and was so startling after ten months of her monotonous stolidity that people went wild with conjectures. They also became wild to get in the court room and when the doors were opened the room filled up like a teacur under a running spout. In front of their three the afternoon and told, in a fragmentary way, lionors who preside over the court a his experience in his store just after he was third wase of mixed carnations decorated the beach. This increase of beautiful orgaments accompanied the increase of those other beauties, the women, in the court room. There were seventy-five members of the fair sex, and they all sat along on the Sheriff's side of the room, with that important personage in the middle of the column to beam at them when they were quiet and to glare at them whenever they whispered. About half of the women were of commanding rank, and the other half were in calico. A little sprinkling of very swarthy Portuguese girls added novelty to the gentle crowd.

The Sheriff on his throne seems a queer figure to a New Yorker. He has a very important bearing, and, like that other Sheriff in " Robin Hood, 'inneres he has an eagle eye and a mighty brain. When he scours the room with his glance, one seems to see the offenders shrink, and when he rapson his desk all who are out of order get back into order as quickly as a lot of fiddler crabs run in their holes at the sound of a footster. He is a pursy, short man with a bottle-blue coat and many brass buttons, and when not frowning at the peorle he is apt to drop into a self-contemplative mood that is always accompanied by a smile and a twinkle of his eye. He then appears pleased with himseif and incidentally with everything around him. He is so impressive that whoever sees him wonders if there was ever such another Fherii and what would become of the New

Bedford court if he should resign. The first witness to-day was Mr. Kleran, the office vesterday in a decision of Surrogate civil engineer who testified yesterday, and Ransom in favor of Mrs. Marie Fatimeh Allen-whose cusiness it is to verify the charts and whose business it is to verify the charts and Wilmerding against her father, Vanderbilt diagrams that are exhibits in the case. Mr. took him in hand, and was closely studied by those who had never seen him at his business. He is the smallest of the lawyers in size, and the biggest in nervous energy. With his hands in his rockets and bis head in the air he gave himself a very onsy time of it. It appeared that the civil engineer had been doing some extra work of a curious kin in the Borden house. A man had gine in the closet at the foot of the front stairs where a murderer might have hidden and then had looked to see whether he could see the engineer with the outer door arar. He did, but it was only tocause the man stephael forward and moved the door just as he was looking.

Then again the engineer had an assistantlie down on the floor hi the gue-tehamber just where birs. Borden was felled with an axe. Then Kioran went down statrs and turned and went up stairs to note whether he could see the man. He saw the man, but, as he innocently remarked, he was looking for him. He saw him just when his eyes gid at eye the level of the floor. From no other noint could be see him.

For Lizzie Borden's side ex-Goy, Robinson in his rockets and bis head in the air he gave

him.

For Lizzia Borden's side ex-Gov, Robinson
For Lizzia Borden's side ex-Gov, Robinson

For Lizzia Borden's side ex-Gov, Robinson asked whether he could see the man when he was at the top of the stairs. He said that he could not. That scored a point for Miss Borden, because the prosecution holds that she could see her dead stepmother when Bridget Sullivan was letting in her father and Miss Lizzio was at the head of the stairs laughing at her. This witness testified to finding blood splashes in the sitting room, eight feet and a half from where Mr. Borden's body lay.

A Mr. Whish, a Fall River photographer, went to the Borden house close upon the murder and photographed the bodies and the scones of which they were a part. He was on the stand to day verifying his photographs. They are big pictures, and they aggravate all that has been lold of the brutality of the crime. There was no delically about them. They simply showed what the ope of day saw five hours after the murder. One showed the old man resting on his shoulders as he all but slipped from the sofa when he was hit. It exhibited his head, all battered and ent so shockingly.

There were also pictures of the head and of Mrs. Borden as she lay flat on her face and fearfully inchebred. Mr. Mood, the younger of the District Atterneys, had such a way of waving these pictures about in plain sight that the risoner held her head down and closed her eyes. One the oddous photos were put asize, suc threw her head back, apened her eyes, and again looked about and toyed with her smelling hottle.

John Vinnieum Morse was next called, and put the court room audience on the qui vivs. he is a typical farmer-like man. There were

with her smolling hottle.

John Vinnieum Morse was next called, and put the court room audience on the qui vivalie is a typical farmer-like man. There were twenty others just like him in the court room, and handreds like him are in the town—men very like Uncle Sam in the confe papers. He said he was I lizie a uniel, and, among other things, and that she is Si vears old and her said he was I lizie a uniel, and, among other things, and that she is Si vears old and her sister is 41. He went to the Borden house on a visit on the day lefore the murder, and staved there till after the fearful occurrence.

The important parts of his testimony were these: He went out in the svening and came back at half mast and chatted with the old people. Mrs. Borden went to bed first by way of the rear door and back stairs. Somehody came in the front door and went up stairs to Lizie's noin it was the prisoner! A little atter 10 o'cleck he and Mr. Borden went to bed, he up the front stairs and Mr. Borden up the back. He slept all night in the guest chamber with the door open. Lizzie's door was shut. He was the first one up, and was down stairs at 0 c'clock.

Gov. hothreson interrupted the testimony to say that all witnesses not yet called should be excluded from the room. District Attorney Knowlton said that Messrs. Manning and Stovens, two Fall liver reporters then actually reporting in the room, were desirous of remaining, and Miss Borden's counsel agreed to it. Then her counsel asked that her clerical friends, Messrs. Jibb and Buck of fall lilver, and Eanker Holmes, another friend, should remain. The experts were not excluded either. As not a single witness was in the room no one went out, but the order is to operate during the whole trial. It is because of this rule that the prisoner's sister Limms is not by her side svery day.

Mr. Morse described the historic broakfast of mutton, bread 'roth, coffee, and sugar cakes, and then told how Mr. Borden sat and talked with him and how Mr. Borden went in and out using a feather duster.